# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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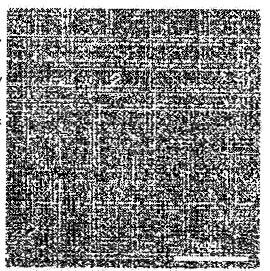
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### (54) ABRASIVE-RESISTANT COATING COATED TOOL

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a hard coating coated tool capable of simultaneously attaining significantly high oxidation resistance, wear resistance, lubricity, and adhesion for the accommodation of drying and high speed in cutting highly hard steel, and a complex hard coating coated tool capable of attaining further high adhesion by a combination with a conventional coating. SOLUTION: In this abrasive-resistant coating coated tool formed by coating a base surface with a hard coating, the coating is formed by applying coating of at least one layer A, which consists of chemical composition expressed by (CraSi1-a)(NxB1-x), where  $0.5 \le a < 1$ ,  $0.5 \le x$ ≤1 and which is composed of phases relatively rich in Si and poor in Si. In the layer A, an amolphous microcrystal (CraSi1-a)(NxB1-x) is interposed. The abrasive-resistant coating coated tool is also constituted by alternately performing the coating of at least one layer of chemical composition generally expressed by (TiAl)N with each other.



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### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the antifriction coat covering tool covered at least one layer in the A horizon which comes out and becomes from hard anodic oxidation coatings (NxB 1-x (CraSi1-a)) however 0.5 <= a < 1, 0.5 <= x <= 1, and the chemical composition shown at a base front face The CrSi (NxB 1-x) phase to which this A horizon is relatively rich in Si, and the antifriction coat covering tool characterized by consisting of CrSi (NxB 1-x) phases with little Si relatively. [Claim 2] The antifriction coat covering tool characterized by the CrSi (NxB 1-x) phase which is rich in this relative target at Si being an amorphous phase in an antifriction coat covering tool according to claim 1. [Claim 3] The antifriction coat covering tool characterized by the diameter of crystal grain of the CrSi (NxB 1-x) phase which is rich in this relative target at Si being 500nm or less in an antifriction coat covering tool according to claim 1 to 2.

[Claim 4] The nitride which uses this A horizon, and Ti and aluminum as a principal component in an antifriction coat covering tool according to claim 1 to 3, carbon nitride, a nitric oxide, the antifriction coat covering tool characterized by carrying out the laminating of the \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* more than two-layer.

[Translation done.]

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### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the hard-anodic-oxidation-coatings covering tool used for high-speed-cutting processing of high degree-of-hardness steel. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In direct cutting of heat treated steel aiming at the high promotion of efficiency of metalworking, the TiAIN coat represented by JP,62-56565,A and JP,2-194159,A is developed, and it is applied to the cutting tool. As for a TiAIN coat, since oxidation resistance is excellent compared with TiN and TiCN, the edge of a blade raises the engine performance of a cutting tool remarkably in cutting of the heat treated steel which reaches an elevated temperature.

[0003] However, in order to fill the high efficiency of the further processing, and the demand of highly-precise-izing with recent years, in addition to improvement in the speed of cutting speed, in them, importance is attached to cutting in dry type from a viewpoint of an environmental problem and processing cost reduction. While the joining phenomenon of the antifriction coat covered by the cutting-tool front face under a cutting environment [ like ] like this and the ingredient (\*\*-ed material is called hereafter.) cut has big effect on cutting-ability ability, cutting temperature becomes an elevated temperature more and it is in the situation which is not enough as anti-oxidation. That is, it is the present condition that it became impossible for said TiN, TiCN, and the TiAIN coat to the former to have obtained sufficient cutting-ability ability, and to fully have controlled the wear advance by oxidation by the increment in the frictional resistance which originated in the joining phenomenon with \*\*-ed material etc. under such a cruel cutting environment, and advance of oxidation.

[0004] The molybdenum disulfide shown in the Patent Publication Heisei No. 502775 [ 11 to ] official report from the viewpoint which improves joining-proof nature in order to solve such a problem, Although the cutting tool which carried out the laminating of the lubrication sex skin film which consists of the tungsten carbide and diamond-like carbon which are shown in JP,7-164211,A to the hard-anodic-oxidation-coatings outermost surface is developed All have bad adhesion with hard anodic oxidation coatings, are deficient in it to upper oxidation resistance with the very weak coat itself, and cannot respond enough under the above-mentioned cutting environment by exfoliation or destruction, oxidation attrition, etc. at the time of cutting.

[0005] Moreover, although the example which adds the 3rd component is in TiAlN so that it may be represented by JP,7-237010,A and JP,10-130620,A from a viewpoint which improves oxidation resistance, the actual condition is that oxidation-resistant improvement fully satisfied is not realized only by being based on addition of the 3rd component. Although the example of TiSiN is also proposed by JP,8-118106,A, in mere TiSiN, it has come [moreover, ] to improve oxidation resistance.

[0006] Moreover, although the example which makes four grains of Si3Ns etc. placed between the interior of hard anodic oxidation coatings is also seen so that JP,11-138038,A may see, since oxidation advances through Si3N4 grain boundary, it has come to give sufficient oxidation resistance.
[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention can respond to dry-type-izing of cutting, and improvement in the speed in view of such a situation, namely, a hard layer with little joining nature with \*\*-ed material is proposed, anti-oxidation and joining-proof nature are realized to coincidence, and it makes it a technical problem to offer the antifriction coat covering tool which may be able to carry out high speed cutting of the high degree-of-hardness steel in dry type while excelling in oxidation resistance.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The result to which this invention person carried out effect affect reduction of the abrasion resistance of hard anodic oxidation coatings, various \*\*-ed material, and frictional resistance, and examination detailed about the layer structure of a coat, Joining-proof nature is given (NxB 1-x (CraSi1-a)). By improving joining-proof nature and controlling the crystalline form further by covering the A horizon which consists of chemical composition shown by 0.5 <= a < 1.0 and 0.5 <= x <= 1.0 Header this invention was reached [ that the engine performance of a cutting tool becomes very good in dry type high-speed-cutting processing of high degree-of-hardness steel, and ] by considering as the hard-anodic-oxidation-coatings covering tool to which oxidation resistance and abrasion resistance were given by coincidence. Moreover, an A horizon realizes the covering tool which was more excellent in adhesion with combination with general TiAIN system hard anodic oxidation coatings etc. Moreover, as for the above-mentioned antifriction coat, being covered with physical vapor deposition is

desirable. [0009]

[Function] An operation of each of that configuration is first described in detail about an A horizon. CrN is originally known as a coat which has lubricity, and the coefficient of friction is before and after 0.6. (CraSi1-a) however, although \*\*\*\*\*\*\* which also spreads  $0.5 \le a \le 1.0$ ,  $0.5 \le a \le 1.0$ , and the nitride that consists of Cr(s) and Si which come out and consist of chemical composition shown shows 0.4 and low friction among atmospheric air compared with 0.8 of the TiAl nitride coat of the former [ coefficient of friction / with the steel in a room temperature ], and 0.6 of CrN, under an elevated temperature, the numeric value especially decreases sharply before and after further 0.2 (NxB 1-x). Originating in Si in a coat carrying out internal diffusion of this to a coat front face by the reaction between chips under an elevated temperature, and forming Si oxide of a low-melt point point on a coat front face was checked.

[0010] Lubricity was further given to the lubricating properties in which the CrN itself has a coat (NxB 1-x (CraSi1-a)) with Si oxide of this low-melt point, it functioned as a lubrication coat which was remarkably excellent in the property, and it was checked that it is what has the operation which controls increase of the cutting force by joining. It became clear that lubricity improves further according to the lubricative operation which boron forms BN phase inside a coat and this BN phase furthermore has by addition of boron.

[0011] As a result of this invention persons' inquiring wholeheartedly to oxidation-resistant improvement, when the crystalline form of a phase (NxB 1-x (CraSi1-a)) affects oxidation resistance greatly and controls a crystalline form, it came to acquire the surprising knowledge that the oxidation resistance superior to N system coat generally said for oxidation resistance to be excellent (TiAI) can be given. (CraSi1-a) As for a phase, a crystalline form changes with ion energy at the time of covering, when ion energy is low, on the whole, a columnar crystal is presented, and it becomes the gestalt to which Si3N4 particle intervened in it (NxB 1-x). When ion energy is high, it will be in the condition that it is near in the shape of amorphous on the whole, and will be in the condition that association of Si and N is checked in CrNB. Ion energy was whenever [ middle ], and when covering temperature was 550 degrees C or more, the perfect amorphous CrSiBN phase existed with the fine crystal, and it was checked that Si content of this CrSiBN phase serves as a gestalt which is rich from the amount of Si of the CrSiBN phase used as a matrix. When temperature was low, presenting the same crystalline form as the case where ion energy is high was checked. Temperature and the reason for correlation of ion energy and a crystalline form need future physical research. [0012] When a completeness amorphous CrSiBN phase existed with a fine crystal especially, the grain boundary turned into a grain boundary adjusted very much, there were few defects, and they controlled diffusion in the grain boundary of oxygen remarkably, and having the oxidation resistance which was very excellent was checked. By being placed between coincidence with a fine crystal, lattice strain strengthening of the matrix would be carried out, a degree of hardness will improve, and result abrasion resistance will also be improved. A result which has the oxidation resistance which the stabilization oxidizing zone of 1-5nm Cr was furthermore formed in the outermost surface, and was further excellent was brought.

[0013] 1Pa – about 5Pa and the covering temperature of the \*\*\*\* bias of -100V--150V and reaction pressure from which ion energy serves as whenever [ middle ] comparatively as covering conditions are range where 550 degrees C or more are desirable.

[0014] The presentation of the metallic element of the A horizon which constitutes the hard anodic oxidation coatings of this invention requires that the value of a should satisfy a formula called 0.5<=a<1.0 in (CraSi1-a). When the value of a is less than 0.5, Si content increases too much, the toughness of the coat itself deteriorates, exfoliation of the coat accompanying internal destruction and destruction of a coat becomes remarkable in dry type high speed cutting, and sufficient engine performance cannot be demonstrated.

[0015] Moreover, in the nitride concerning the above-mentioned A horizon, or \*\*\*\*\*\*\*, it is required to satisfy 0.5<=x<=1.0 at NxB 1-x, and when the value of x is less than 0.5, the degree of hardness of a coat rises remarkably, residual compression stress increases, and since the adhesion of a coat deteriorates, sufficient cutting-ability ability is not shown.

[0016] It is more more desirable to be 500nm or less, since the diameter of a fine crystal grain of an amorphous CrSiBN phase has little effectiveness of a lattice strain when 500nm is exceeded, and the improvement contribution in a degree of hardness of a coat falls. A single coat is not enough as adhesion for dry type high-speed-cutting processing of high degree-of-hardness steel with which HRC exceeds 60, and an A horizon has static and the case where exfoliation occurs in it, although it has the adhesion which was excellent under the dynamic condition, low friction, and high oxidation resistance. Then, carrying out a laminating to N (TiAl) layer with abrasion resistance etc. at the outstanding adhesion-proof list brings a more desirable result in such high degree-of-hardness steel cutting. [0017] It is needless to say that the operation with N layer same also at the thing which had the 3rd metal component added depending on the case used here (TiAl) is expected.

[0018] Although it is not limited especially about the covering approach, when the thermal effect to a covering base material, the fatigue strength of a tool, the adhesion of a coat, etc. are taken into consideration, as for the hard-anodic-oxidation-coatings covering tool of this invention, it is desirable that it is the physical vapor deposition which impresses bias voltage to a covering base side, such as arc discharge method ion plating to which compressive stress remains to the coat which could cover with low temperature comparatively and was covered, or sputtering. [0019]

[Example] This invention is explained based on an example below, that by which the target coat be obtain from N2 gas which be the various targets made from an alloy which be the evaporation sources of a metal component, and

reactant gas be chose using the arc ion plating system, and the potential of -130V be impressed to 2 cutting edge end mill with an outer diameter of 10mm which be a covering base made from cemented carbide, and the insertion made from cemented carbide under conditions of the covering base temperature of 600 degrees C, and 3.0Pa of reagent gas pressure force, and membranes be formed so that the total coat total thickness might be set to 3 micrometers. Moreover, boron and Si carried out initial-complement addition at the target which is an evaporation source. The example of a comparison is shown in Table 1 at the example list of this invention made as an experiment. In addition, in the multilayer case, it covered equally so that it might become the total thickness of 1.5micro of an A horizon, and the total thickness of 1.5micro of other layers.

[Table 1]

試料		A層	他層	粒径	層数	エントプミル	インサート
番号				(nm)		寿命(m)	寿命(m)
本	1	(Cr <sub>3</sub> Si <sub>3</sub> )N	-	550	1	46	4.23
発	2	(CrssSi10)N15B5	-	350	1	52	5.44
眀	3	(Cr <sub>70</sub> Si <sub>50</sub> )N <sub>75</sub> B <sub>5</sub>	-	120	1	55	6.77
例	4	(CrssSi4s)NssBs	•	80	1	50	4.76
	5	(CrasSins)NasBs	- ,	190	1	57	6.89
İ	6	(CruSis)NrsB25	•	90	1	65	7.55
	7	(CrasSits)NtsBas	-	35	1	52	4.84
	8	(Cr»Sis)N»Bs	Ti»Al»N	490	2	48	5.62
	9	(CrssSis)NssBs	Ti»Al»N	490	50	51	6.24
	10	(CrssSis)NssBs	TisoAlsoNsoB10	490	200	65	7.43
比	11		Ti <b>»A</b> l»N		1	18	1.22
較	12		Ti«Al«N		1	25	0.98
例	13		Ti.Al.Mg.N		1	20	0.56
	14		Ti40Als0Zr10N		1	15	0.88
	15		TiAl.SiN		1	26	1.54
	16	(Cr40Si60)N95B5		12	1	25	0.99
	17	(Crassia)NaBa		16	1	11	0.56
	18		TiCN		1	5	0.15

[0021] The cutting trial was performed using the hard-anodic-oxidation-coatings covering end mill and hard-anodic-oxidation-coatings covering insertion which were obtained. The tool life was made into the length of cut when a tool becomes cutting impossible by a chip or wear of the edge of a blade etc. The obtained result is written together to Table 1. A cutting item is shown below.

[0022] The cutting conditions of a two-sheet cutting-edge superhard end mill were taken as side-face cutting down cutting, \*\*-ed material S50C (hardness HB220), slitting Ad10 mmxRd1mm, cutting speed 250 m/min, delivery 0.06 mm/tooth, and the Ayr blow use.

[0023] Insertion cutting conditions were taken as tool configuration SEE42TN, beveling processing with a width [ of 100mm ] x die length of 250mm, \*\* material SKD 61 (hardness HRC45)-ed, 2.0mm of slitting, cutting speed 150 m/min, delivery 0.15 mm/rev, and dry type cutting. A test result is written together to Table 1.

[0024] The oxidation layer thickness formed when a 5micro coat is covered and it holds in 900-degree-C atmospheric air for 1 hour estimated oxidation resistance, respectively. Coefficient of friction was measured with the general ball-on disc method using the ball of SKD61 in 600 degrees C. Those results are shown in Table 2. [0025]

[Table 2]

試料		A層	他層	粒径	層数	酸化層	摩擦
番号				(nm)		(µm)	係数
本	1	(CrosSis)N	-	500	1	0.98	0.21
発	2	(CrsoSito)NssBs	-	350	1	0.76	0.22
鲷	3	(CrmSim)N <sub>55</sub> B <sub>5</sub>	-	120	1	0.66	0.16
例	4	(Cr55Si45)N%B5	<b>→</b>	80	1	0.12	0.15
	5	(CrasSits)Ns6Bs	_	190	1	0.80	0.20
	6	(СтезSi <sub>18</sub> )N <sub>78</sub> В <sub>26</sub>	-	90	1	0.72	0.16
	7	(CrasSits)NssB45	_	35	1	0.79	0.14
	8	(CresSis)NesBs	TimAlsoN	490	2	0.95	0.22
	9	(CrasSis)NasBs	TimAlsoN	490	50	1.02	0.23
	10	(CrasSis)NasBs	Ti50Al50N90B10	490	200	1.21	0.21
比	11		Ti <sub>50</sub> Al <sub>50</sub> N		1	5	0.83
較	12		Ti40Al60N		1	4.78	0.73
例	13		TimAl40Mg10N		1	4.50	0.81
	14		Ti40Al50Zr10N		1	4.33	0.88
	15		Ti40AlsoSi10N		1	3.95	0.55
	16	(CreoSiso)N=6Bs		12	1	0.18	0.14
	17	(C195Sis)N40B40		16	1	1.43	0.19
	18		TiCN		1	5	0.25

[0026] They are examples of a comparison when there are too many amounts of Si or boron, and although the examples 16 and 17 of a comparison satisfy a static evaluation numeric value, its adhesion is results with a short tool life rather than they are enough. The examples 13, 14, and 15 of a comparison are examples which added the 3rd component to the TiAIN system coat, and although an improvement is carried out, if oxidation resistance is compared with the example of this invention, there are few improvement effects.

[0027] While the example of this invention is excellent in a static evaluation property to these, it excels also in adhesion, and a tool life improves remarkably synthetically, without the anomalous attrition resulting from a joining phenomenon, the oxidative wear of a coat, and coat exfoliation advancing. Therefore, this invention corresponds to dry type high-speed-cutting processing of high degree-of-hardness steel enough.

[0028]

[Effect of the Invention] like the above, since [ / the high adhesion which was excellent compared with the conventional covering tool, low friction, and high oxidation resistance], coincidence is markedly resembled in dry type high-speed-cutting processing, a long tool life is acquired, and the hard-anodic-oxidation-coatings covering tool of this invention is very effective in improvement in the productivity in cutting.

[Translation done.]

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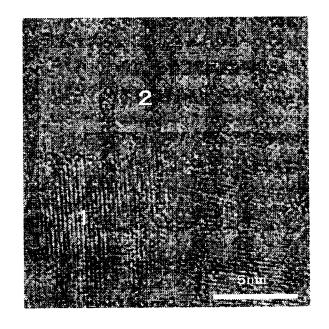
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### (54) 【発明の名称】 耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具

### (57)【要約】 (修正有)

【課題】高硬度鋼切削加工の乾式化、高速化に対応する ため、耐酸化性及び耐摩耗性、潤滑性、密着性に同時に 格段に優れた硬質皮膜被覆工具を提供するとともに、従 来皮膜との組み合わせによりさらに密着性に優れた複合 硬質皮膜被覆工具を提供する。

【解決手段】基体表面に硬質皮膜を被覆してなる耐摩耗 皮膜被覆工具において、該皮膜は(CraSi1-a)  $(N_x B_1 -_x)$ 、但し、 $0.5 \le a < 1$ 、 $0.5 \le x$ ≤1、で示される化学組成からなるA層を少なくとも一 層、被覆されたものであり、該A層は相対的にSiに富 む相と、相対的にSiの少ない相からなる。A層内には アモルファス微細結晶 ( $Cr_aSi_1-_a$ ) ( $N_xB_1$ -x)が介在する。また一般的(TiAl)Nで示され る化学組成からなる層を交互に夫々1層以上被覆して構 成する。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】基体表面に硬質皮膜、( $Cr_aSi_1-a$ )( $N_xB_1-x$ )、但し、 $0.5\leq a<1$ 、 $0.5\leq x\leq 1$ 、で示される化学組成からなるA層を少なくとも1層被覆された耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具において、該A層が相対的にSiに富むCrSi( $N_xB_1-x$ )相と、相対的にSiの少ないCrSi( $N_xB_1-x$ )相とから構成されることを特徴とする耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具。

【請求項2】請求項1記載の耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具において、該相対的にSiに富むCrSi( $N_xB_1-_x$ )相がアモルファス相であることを特徴とする耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具。

【請求項3】請求項1乃至2記載の耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具において、該相対的にSiに富むCrSi( $N_xB_1-x$ )相の結晶粒径が500nm以下であることを特徴とする耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具。

【請求項4】請求項1乃至3記載の耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具において、該A層とTiとAlを主成分とする窒化物、炭窒化物、窒酸化物、窒硼化物層が2層以上積層されたことを特徴とする耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明が属する技術分野】本発明は、高硬度鋼の高速切削加工に使用される硬質皮膜被覆工具に関するものである。

### [0002]

【従来の技術】金属加工の高能率化を目的とした調質鋼の直切削においては、特開昭62-56565号公報、特開平2-194159号公報に代表されるTiAlN皮膜が開発され切削工具に適用されている。TiAlN皮膜は、TiN、TiCNに比べ耐酸化性が優れるため、刃先が高温に達する調質鋼の切削においては、切削工具の性能を著しく向上させるものである。

【0003】しかしながら、近年では更なる加工の高能率、高精度化の要求を満たす為、切削速度の高速化に加え、環境問題及び加工コスト低減の観点から乾式での切削加工が重要視されている。こうような切削環境下においては、切削工具表面に被覆される耐摩耗皮膜と切削される材料(以下、被削材と称す。)との溶着現象が切削性能に大きな影響を及ぼすとともに、切削温度がより高温になりTiAIN系皮膜でも耐酸化が十分ではない状況にある。すなわち、従来までの前記TiN、TiCNおよびTiAIN皮膜はこのような苛酷な切削環境下においては、被削材との溶着現象等に起因した摩擦抵抗の増加及び酸化の進行により、十分な切削性能を得られなく、また酸化による摩耗進行を十分に抑制できていなくなったのが現状である。

【0004】このような問題を解決する為に、耐溶着性を改善する観点より特表平11-502775号公報に

示される二硫化モリブデンや、特開平7-164211 号公報に示される炭化タングステンおよびダイヤモンド ライクカーボンからなる潤滑性皮膜を硬質皮膜最表面に 積層した切削工具が開発されているが、いずれも硬質皮 膜との密着性が悪く、皮膜そのものが非常に脆い上耐酸 化性に乏しく、切削時に剥離または破壊、酸化摩滅など により上記切削環境下においては十分対応できてはいない

【0005】また、耐酸化性を改善する観点から特開平7-237010号公報や特開平10-130620号公報に代表されるようにTiAlNに第3成分を添加する事例があるものの、第3成分の添加によるだけでは十分に満足される耐酸化性の向上は実現されていないのが実状である。また特開平8-118106号公報にはTiSiNの事例も提案されているが、単なるTiSiNでは耐酸化性を改善するには至っていない。

【0006】また特開平11-138038号公報にみられるように硬質皮膜内部に $Si_3N_4$  粒等を介在させる事例もみられるが $Si_3N_4$  粒界を介して酸化が進行するため十分な耐酸化性を付与するに至っていない。【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明はこうした事情に鑑み、切削加工の乾式化、高速化に対応可能な、即ち、耐酸化性に優れるとともに被削材との溶着性が少ない硬質層を提案し、耐酸化及び耐溶着性を同時に実現し、高硬度鋼を乾式で高速切削出来うる耐摩耗皮膜被覆工具を提供することを課題とする。

### [0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、硬質皮膜の耐摩耗性と様々な被削材と摩擦抵抗の低減に及ぼす影響および皮膜の層構造について詳細な検討を行った結果、耐溶着性を付与する( $Cr_aSi_1-_a$ )( $N_xB_1-_x$ )、但し、 $0.5\leq a<1.0$ 、 $0.5\leq x\leq 1.0$ で示される化学組成からなるA層を被覆することにより耐溶着性を改善し、さらにその結晶形態を制御することにより、耐酸化性及び耐摩耗性を同時に付与された硬質皮膜被覆工具とする事により、高硬度鋼の乾式高速切削加工において切削工具の性能が極めて良好となることを見出し本発明に到達した。また、A層は一般的なTiA1N系硬質皮膜等との組み合わせにより、より密着性の優れた被覆工具を実現するものである。また上記耐摩耗皮膜は、物理蒸着法により被覆されることが望ましい。【0009】

【作用】はじめにA層に関して、その各構成の作用について詳しく述べる。元来CrNは潤滑性を有する皮膜として知られており、その摩擦係数はO. 6前後である。( $Cr_aSi_1-_a$ )( $N_xB_1-_x$ )、但し、O. 5  $\leq$  a < 1. O、O.  $5 \leq x \leq 1$ . O、で示される化学組成からなるCrbSiより構成される窒化物もしく窒硼化物は、大気中、室温における鋼との摩擦係数が従来の

TiA1窒化物皮膜の0.8、CrNの0.6に比べ、0.4と低摩擦を示すが、特に高温下ではその数値がさらに0.2前後に激減する。これは高温下で皮膜内のSiが切粉との間の反応により皮膜表面に内部拡散し、皮膜表面で低融点のSi酸化物を形成することに起因することが確認された。

【0010】この低融点のSi酸化物により( $CraSi_1-a$ )( $N_xB_1-x$ )皮膜はCrNそのものが有する潤滑特性にさらに潤滑性が付与され、著しく特性の優れた潤滑皮膜として機能し、溶着による切削抵抗の増大を抑制する作用を有するものであることが確認された。さらに硼素の添加により、硼素が皮膜内部でBN相を形成し、このBN相の有する潤滑性の作用により、より一層潤滑性が向上することが明らかとなった。

【0011】耐酸化性の向上に対し、本発明者らは鋭意 検討した結果、(CraSi<sub>1</sub>-a)(N<sub>x</sub>B<sub>1</sub>-x) 相の結晶形態が耐酸化性に大きく影響を及ぼし、結晶形 態を制御することにより、一般的に耐酸化性が優れると 言われる(TiAl)N系皮膜より優れる耐酸化性を持 たせることができるという驚くべき知見を得るに至っ た。(CraSi<sub>1</sub>-a)(N<sub>x</sub>B<sub>1</sub>-<sub>x</sub>)相は被覆時 のイオンエネルギーにより結晶形態が異なり、イオンエ ネルギーが低い場合は全体的に柱状結晶を呈し、その中 にSiaNa粒子が介在した形態となる。イオンエネル ギーが高い場合は、全体的にアモルファス状に近い状態 となり、CrNBの中にSiとNの結合が確認される状 態となる。イオンエネルギーが中程度であり、かつ被覆 温度が550℃以上の場合は完全アモルファスのCrS i BN相が微細結晶で存在し、このCrSiBN相のS i含有量は、マトリックスとなるCrSiBN相のSi 量より富む形態となることが確認された。温度が低いと イオンエネルギーが高い場合と同様の結晶形態を呈する ことが確認された。温度、イオンエネルギーと結晶形態 との相関理由は今後の物理学的研究が必要である。

【0012】中でも完全アモルファスCrSiBN相が 微細結晶で存在する場合結晶粒界が非常に整合した粒界となり、欠陥が少なく、酸素の粒界での拡散を著しく抑制し、非常に優れた耐酸化性を有することが確認された。同時に微細結晶で介在することにより、マトリックスを格子歪強化し、硬度が向上し結果耐摩耗性をも向上することになった。さらに最表面には1~5 nmのCrの安定酸化層が形成されより一層優れた耐酸化性を有する結果となった。

【0013】被覆条件としては比較的イオンエネルギーが中程度となる、-100V~-150Vの印荷バイアス、反応圧力は1Pa~5Pa程度、被覆温度は550 ℃以上が好ましい範囲である。

【0014】本発明の硬質皮膜を構成するA層の金属元素の組成は、 $(Cr_aSi_1-_a)$ において、aの値が $0.5 \le a < 1.0$ という式を満足させることが必要である。aの値が0.5未満の場合、Si含有量が多くなりすぎて、皮膜そのものの靭性が劣化し、乾式高速切削において皮膜の内部破壊や破壊にともなう皮膜の剥離が顕著となり、十分な性能を発揮できない。

【0017】ここで用いられる(TiAl)N層は場合によっては第3の金属成分を添加されたものでも同様の作用が期待されることは、言うまでもないことである。【0018】本発明の硬質皮膜被覆工具は、その被覆方法については、特に限定されるものではないが、被覆母材への熱影響、工具の疲労強度、皮膜の密着性等を考慮した場合、比較的低温で被覆でき、被覆した皮膜に圧縮応力が残留するアーク放電方式イオンプレーティング、もしくはスパッタリング等の被覆基体側にバイアス電圧を印加する物理蒸着法であることが望ましい。

### [0019]

【実施例】以下本発明を実施例に基づいて説明する。アークイオンプレーティング装置を用い、金属成分の蒸発源である各種合金製ターゲット、ならびに反応ガスである $N_2$  ガスから目的の皮膜が得られるものを選択し、被覆基体温度600 で、反応ガス圧力3.0 Paの条件下にて、被覆基体である外径10 mmの超硬合金製2 枚刃エンドミル、および超硬合金製インサートに-130 Vの電位を印加し、全皮膜総厚みが $3\mu$ mとなるように成膜した。また硼素、Siは蒸発源であるターゲットに必要量添加した。試作した本発明例並びに比較例を表1に示す。尚多層の場合はA層の総厚 $1.5\mu$ 、他層の総厚 $1.5\mu$ となるよう均等に被覆した。

[0020]

【表1】

战料		A層	他層	粒径	層数	エントナミル	インサート
番号	<del>}</del>			(nm)		寿命(m)	寿命(m)
本	1	(Cr <sub>20</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> )N	-	550	1	46	4.23
発	2	(Cr=Si10)N15B5	-	<b>35</b> 0	1	52	5.44
眀	3	(Cr <sub>70</sub> Sise)NesBs	-	120	1	55	6.77
例	4	(CrssSias)NsBs	•	80	1	50	4.76
	5	(CrisSis)NisBs	-	190	1	57	6.89
	6	(CruSi13)N73B23	-	90	1	65	7.55
	7	(CrasSits)NssBes	-	35	1	52	4.84
1	8	(Cr»Si:)N»B:	Ti»Al»N	490	2	48	5.62
	9	(Cr»Si)N»B	TissAlssN	490	50	51	6.24
	10	(CrosSis)NosBs	TissAlssNssBs	490	200	65	7.43
比	11		Ti»Al»N		1	18	1.22
較	12		Ti.Al.N		1	25	0.98
例	13		Ti <sub>*</sub> Al <sub>**</sub> Mg <sub>**</sub> N		1	20	0.56
	14		Ti.Al.Zr10N		1	15	0.88
	15		Ti#Al#Si#N		1	26	1.54
	16	(Crasia)NosBs		12	1	25	0.99
	17	(CtssSis)NasBas		16	1	11	0.56
	18		TiCN		1	5	0.15

【0021】得られた硬質皮膜被覆エンドミルおよび硬質皮膜被覆インサートを用い切削試験を行った。工具寿命は刃先の欠けないしは摩耗等により工具が切削不能となった時の切削長とした。得られた結果を表1に併記する。切削諸元を次に示す。

【0022】2枚刃超硬エンドミルの切削条件は、側面切削ダウンカット、被削材S50C(硬さHB220)、切り込みAd10mm×Rd1mm、切削速度250m/min、送り0.06mm/tooth、エアーブロー使用、とした。

【0023】インサート切削条件は、工具形状SEE4

2TN、巾100mm×長さ250mmの面取り加工、被削材SKD61(硬さHRC45)、切り込み2.0mm、切削速度150m/min、送り0.15mm/rev、乾式切削とした。表1に試験結果を併記する。【0024】耐酸化性はそれぞれ5 $\mu$ の皮膜を被覆し900 $\mathbb C$ 大気中で1時間保持した時に形成される酸化層の厚さで評価した。摩擦係数は600 $\mathbb C$ においてSKD61のボールを用い、一般的なボールオンディスク法により測定した。それらの結果を表2に示す。

[0025]

【表2】

試料		A層	他層	粒絕	脂数	酸化層	摩擦
番号	<del>}</del>			(nm)		(μm)	係数
本	1	(Crasi,)N	_	500	1	0.98	0.21
発	2	(Cr: Si: N: B:	-	350	1	0.76	0.22
明	3	(CraSia)NasBs	_	120	1	0.66	0.16
例	4	(CrssSiss)NssBs	-	80	1	0.12	0.15
	5	(CrasSiis)NasBa	_	190	1	0.80	0.20
	6	(CrasSiss)NrsBzs	-	90	1	0.72	0.16
1	7	(CrasSits)NssB4s	-	35	1	0.79	0.14
	8	(CrosSis)NosBs	TimAlsoN	490	2	0.95	0.22
	9	(CrssSis)NssBs	TisoAlsoN	490	50	1.02	0.23
	10	(CrasSis)NasBs	TisoAlsoN90D10	490	200	1.21	0.21
比	11		TisoAlsoN		1	6	0.83
較	12		Ti40Al60N		1	4.78	0.73
例	13		TimAlaoMg10N		1	4.50	0.81
	14		Ti@AlsoZr10N		1	4.33	0.88
	15		Ti40Al50Si10N		1	3.95	0.55
	16	(CraSia)NmBs		12	1	0.18	0.14
	17	(CT95Sis)N48B40		16	1	1.43	0.19
	18		TiCN		1	5	0.25

【0026】比較例16、17はSiもしくは硼素の量が多すぎる場合の比較例であり、静的評価数値は満足するものの密着性が十分ではなく工具寿命が短い結果である。比較例13、14、15は、TiAIN系皮膜に第3成分を添加した事例であり、耐酸化性は改善はされるものの、本発明例と比べれば改善効果が少ない。

【0027】これらに対し本発明例は、静的評価特性に優れると同時に、密着性にも優れ、溶着現象に起因した異常摩耗や皮膜の酸化摩耗、皮膜剥離が進行することもなく、総合して工具寿命が著しく向上する。従って、本発明は高硬度鋼の乾式高速切削加工に十分対応するものである。

### [0028]

【発明の効果】以上の如く、本発明の硬質皮膜被覆工具は、従来の被覆工具に比べ優れた高密着性、低摩擦、高

耐酸化性を同時に有すことから、乾式高速切削加工において格段に長い工具寿命が得られ、切削加工における生産性の向上に極めて有効であるものである。

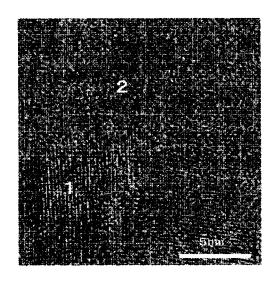
## 【図面の簡単な説明】

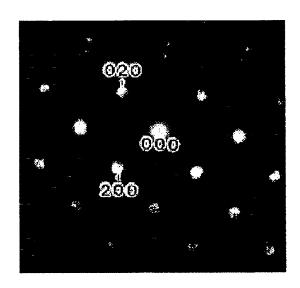
【図1】図1は、本発明例の( $Cr_aSi_{1-a}$ )( $N_xB_{1-x}$ )マトリックス内に介在する微細アモルファス結晶( $Cr_aSi_{1-a}$ )( $N_xB_{1-x}$ )のTEM像を示す。

【図2】図2は、図1中のスポット1に対応する(Crangle Si<sub>1-a</sub>)( $N_x B_{1-x}$ )マトリックスの極微電子線回折像を示す。

【図3】図3は、図1中のスポット2に対応する( $CraSi_{1-a}$ )( $N_xB_{1-x}$ )微細アモルファス結晶( $Ti_aSi_{1-a}$ )( $N_xB_{1-x}$ )の極微電子線回折像を示す。

【図1】 【図2】





【図3】

